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THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF
TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE

**PRICE TWO CENTS IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS. ELSEWHERE THREE CENTS

STRIKE OVER TONIGHT MAHON'S FORECAST

CARS WILL RUN AFTER VOTE BY RANK AND FILE

Chiefs Plead with Workers to Save Their Union.

W. D. Mahon, international president of the street car and "L" men's union, said last night that both surface and elevated lines should be in operation by midnight.

William Quinlan, local president of the surface car men, forecast resumption of operation tomorrow morning.

They based their assertions upon the indicated result of the referendum which will be taken by 15,000 strikers from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. today.

Officials of the traction companies doubted, however, even if the men's decision were favorable, that the balloting would end in time for them to move traffic before the Saturday morning rush.

Polls Favor Peace.

The result of three different polls conducted by agents of the traction companies and by investigators for "The Tribune," sustained Mahon's and Quinlan's belief, as far as forecasts go.

The following outcome of the vote was indicated by percentages drawn from all three polls:

By the surface employees—	7,500
For the compromise..... 2,500
Against the compromise..... 3,500
By the elevated employees— 500
For the compromise..... 3,500
Against the compromise..... 500

Plead with Strikers.

Throughout the afternoon Mahon, Quinlan, and other of the strikers' officials toured the men's thirty-five headquarters adjacent to street and elevated barns.

They pointed out the merits of the 65-67 cent an hour compromise proposed by Gov. Lowden, and pleaded with the strikers for their own sake to accept.

Fear Union's Break-Up.

Later in the evening Mahon made public a statement that the employees' future as union men was at stake; that they faced the loss of their Chicago organization unless they accepted the governor's proposal.

"I have spent the entire day discussing and explaining the street car situation to members of our association," he said. "They have been calling upon me, both elevated and surface.

Fear Public's Feeling.

"Many of these men have explained that they had no voice or vote in bringing about the strike, and they don't want the public to hold all of the street car men responsible for the radical action that was taken at the meeting last Monday night, and I know that they have expressed their honest sentiments on this situation.

"I have worked with these men through organization work for the last eighteen years and I know the majority of the men and women on these two railroad systems are conservative and reasonable and they would do nothing unfair or to the injury of any one. To my mind they have been a very patient and reasonable set of people.

"I have tried to point out to

WILSON STARTS FIGHT ON PRICES STIFLING NATION

Officials and Experts Tell President of H. C. L. Crisis.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)
Washington, D. C., July 31.—[Special]—Domestic unrest created by the excessive high cost of living was recognized by the administration today as a problem as vital as the establishment of world peace.

To solve the problem, if possible, is the determination of the president. This evening he set the government machinery in motion when a conference of cabinet officials and heads of other government departments was hurriedly held in the office of Attorney General Palmer at the department of justice.

Nation's Woes Aired.
The conference was called by the attorney general following a telephone talk with the president in which industrial discontent, popular disturbances, and high prices were discussed.

The president and cabinet, faced directly yesterday by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers with the charge that "conscienceless profiteers" controlling the nation's necessities of life were responsible for the growing unrest, got into action immediately.

Goal of the Government.

What the government seeks to do is: To expose, punish, and stop "conscienceless profiteering." If it exists, and there are charges from all quarters that it does exist.

To determine contributing causes for high prices in addition to general abnormality brought on by the war.

To devise remedies for immediate relief for the public from the excessive demands upon them for existence, and permanent remedies, if possible, that will stabilize prices and industrial conditions generally.

Wilson Faces Facts.

Attorney General Palmer was the only official who would comment on the conference and he spoke only in generalities, but it was made clear that the administration has been brought to a realization that the domestic situation, with its countless strikes, race riots, and毫不利害 extortion of the public for food and clothing must be relieved.

Attending the cabinet conference at the attorney general's office were Secretary of the Treasury Glass, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Secretary of Labor Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture Houston, Walker D. Hines, director general of railroads; William B. Colver, chairman, and Victor Hines, director of the federal trade commission with Astrakhan.

Kamtschin was entered by the anti-bolshevik troops on July 30 and the fighting enemy was pursued twelve miles beyond the town.

The British government is arranging to send a naval force to Russia to cover the evacuation of the Archangel district by the troops there. A contingent of regular army troops also is being held in readiness to assist if material were also taken.

In making this announcement the war office says that possession of Kamtschin gives Gen. Denikine a firmer hold on the river and his main objective in the advance on Saratov, threatening the Bolshevik communications with Astrakhan.

Baker to Sell Surplus.

In addition to the government conference there were many other activities here bearing on the high cost of living situation.

Secretary Baker outlined plans for distribution of surplus of army food products for domestic consumption through the parcel post, and approved a plan whereby municipalities through accredited officers, may requisition the war department for supplies, not to be paid for until thirty days after they have been sold to the people; the government to fix the price based on the average retail market prices, less a generous appreciable curtailment.

As result of conferences between

Walker D. Hines and representatives

(Continued on page 4, column 1.)

THE WEATHER

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1919.

Sunrise, 5:48 a. m.; sunset, 8:09 p. m. Moon sets 10:46 p. m.

Clouds and Visibility.

Mostly cloudy and probably unsatisfactory. Today moderate temperature; from north-northeast winds today, diminishing at night.

Illinois—Unsettled today, with rain; and considerably cooler in south and central portions; tomorrow generally fair with moderate temperature, except possibly showers in extreme south.

Temperature in Chicago.

(Last 24 hours.)

MAXIMUM, 6 P. M.70

MINIMUM, 2 A. M.69

3 a. m.75 11 a. m.73 7 p. m.74

4 a. m.75 Noon73 8 p. m.74

5 a. m.75 1 p. m.74 10 p. m.73

6 a. m.75 2 p. m.74 11 p. m.73

7 a. m.75 3 p. m.75 12 a. m.73

8 a. m.75 4 p. m.75 1 a. m.70

9 a. m.75 5 p. m.75 2 a. m.69

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to be heard were the voices of the sentries.

In the vicinity of Fifty-fifth and Racine, where members of the First are on guard, there was firing of a desultory nature, according to Col. Lorenzen, all night long, up to midnight. In several instances the troops were fired on by snipers, but the fire had not been returned.

A number of persons were under arrest charged with using insulting and obscene language. There were many rumors of riots which investigation proved to be unwarranted. The troops were strengthened at some points. Machine guns were placed on street corners, pointing at white residential districts.

Bomb Threats Reported.

There were reports of bomb threats. Many houses were guarded. Many families were escorted to places where they would feel safer.

Along the dead line—Wentworth avenue—the soldiers arrested many white men and several Negroes who were armed. Earlier in the evening they had been called upon to disperse mobs.

Mob Tries to Burn House.

One such mob tried to set afire the house at 5432 South La Salle street, where a Negro family resided. Three

men of the 10th national guard found the incendiaries just in time last night and chased them. The colored residents ran from the house and took refuge in a hollow square, the edges of which were bristling with bayonets.

The mob, numbering several thousands, hooted and jeered, but they didn't dare to pass that wall of steel. With the coming of reserves the mob was scattered and orders were issued that no one should be allowed to leave or enter that block—between La Salle and Wentworth and Fifty-fifth and Fifty-fourth streets.

The soldiers had an exciting day. Besides protecting property, scattering rioters, and searching pedestrians and automobiles, they saved a number of lives.

They saw plenty of excitement. They rescued Richard Dule, a colored man from St. Louis, who was about to be hanged on a telegraph pole—a white gang at Sixteenth and West and Campbell avenue; they rescued four other Negroes who were impaled in the stockyards. This was the first and most serious clash that occurred between white gangsters and white soldiers.

Negroes Go to Work.

The Negroes, feeling safe now that the troops had come, sought their work in the stockyards. They were pursued by whites, beaten, knocked down, kicked. Then came the militiamen with bayonets fixed. The rioters drew back, shouting and cursing, but the bayonets didn't waver. The Negroes were put in the middle of a hollow square and there they remained, the thought that he would like to remain in that hollow square over night.

Isaiah Dozier is the man killed. He was colored. They found him unconscious at Forty-third street and Union avenue, where white men had left him. He died in a hospital. Samuel Bankas, colored, shot Wednesday night, was the other victim.

A band of lawless whites attacked a Negro at Congress and State streets and beat him severely. He was Elmer Parker, 3236 South State street, a railroad employee. He told the Clark police he had been beaten and he had forgotten about the riots.

Four hundred white ruffians flushed a colored man at Vincennes avenue and Forty-seventh street late in the afternoon. They beat and stoned him, and several windows in the Warwick building on that corner were smashed. The crowd dispersed before the police and soldiers appeared. The Negro ran away.

Five whites beat a Negro at State and Twentieth streets, but the victim wouldn't give the police his name. He says he knows the men and will swear out warrants today for their arrest.

Soldiers Are Active.

Capt. Reeve of K company, 2d L. R. M. and six privates arrested George Seal, 47 East Twenty-sixth street, and subdued him after some little trouble. He had three revolvers, 150 rounds of cartridges, 3 knives and four razors. The soldiers turned him over to Policemen Doherty and Walsh.

Two companies of the 2d scattered a white mob at Garfield boulevard and Normal avenue. They had been stoning Negro homes. The soldiers were summoned by mounted police. They came in trucks. They planted machine guns where they could do the best work. And then there wasn't any mob there at all. It had simply evaporated.

A detachment of the 2d cleaned out an old Negro gambling house at Twenty-fifth and State streets. Forty-five men were there, and they left immediately at the menace of the bayonets, leaving behind a score of knives and razors.

Clothing Supply Assured.

Gen. Dickson has ordered thousands of suits of underwear and thousands of pairs of socks for the soldiers, so they can have a complete change when returning from duty. It isn't either comfortable or healthful to stand out in the rain for hours at a stretch and then have no dry underwear or socks to don.

The courts held out the guardsmen and the police, judges placing heavy fines and some instances affording prison sentences, as punishment for the carrying of weapons. More than fifty rioters came into the courts yesterday. They were handled with no leniency.

Several hundred white and black men are under arrest, a number of them charged with murder. William Henderson and Henry Renafore, 5211 Vernon avenue, colored, are charged with slaying Joseph Powers; seven other colored men are accused of shooting to death Glenn L. Wilkins.

Looters Are Arrested.

Many Negroes were arrested for looting provision stores. Ed Myers, 3339 State street, was charged with breaking into the store at that address, looting it of hams, bacon, bread, canned goods, and other food supplies, and giving it to his hungry friends and acquaintances.

Towards evening the stations on the south side were filled with prisoners, and it was necessary to transfer most of them to other parts of the city.

Gov. Lowden and Party View the Riot Areas

Illinois Executive, with Chicago Police Chief and Others, Visits Military Headquarters on Motor Tour of Inspection Through the Trouble Zone.



LEFT TO RIGHT: Col. Seaborn, Chief Garity, Gov. Lowden, Gen. Dickson, Christian Stoer and Secy. Jitomirski

PHOTO BY TRIBUNE NEWS PHOTO SERVICE

COUNCIL ACTS ON TEN MOVES TO STOP RIOTS

Mayor Demands 2,000 More Cops to Meet Emergency.

(Continued from first page.)

FATHER OF FIVE AND BOY, RIOT VICTIMS, BURIED

25 Injured and One Killed During Disorders.

High tribute is paid by the public to the individual bravery of the Chicago police in their handling of the riots prior to the advent of the troops.

According to the records, twenty-six policemen were injured in the riots. One of these died of his wounds last night. A few others are not expected to live.

While a number are expected to leave the hospitals in a few days, doctors say many will be unable to do so for some time. The majority are suffering from gun shot wounds.

Man Under Suspension Killed.

John Simpson, colored, who was under suspension, was the man who died. He succumbed to gun shot wounds received in a riot at Thirty-first street and Wabash avenue Tuesday night.

The condition of Ralph Cheney, shot while riding a motorcycle in State street, is serious. He is not expected to live, according to doctors at the Wesby hospital.

List of Injured.

The casualty list follows:

Belling, Fred, 5559 South May street; shot in right shoulder while riding in auto on Indiana avenue between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets; taken to Mercy hospital.

Brennan, George E., 627 West Sixty-seventh street; fell chasing Negro at Forty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue, bruised about left knee and arms; taken home.

Brieha, Mark G., 1926 Washington boulevard; shot in left knee in riot at Thirty-second and Morgan streets; taken home.

Burke, Robert, 630 West Forty-seventh street; while riding in auto to riot at Thirty-fifth street and Wabash avenue, Mercy hospital.

O'Brien, John F., 7151 Michigan avenue, shot in right arm by Negro at Twenty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue; while searching him, Hahnemann hospital.

O'Brien, Philip J., 438 Christiansburg avenue, shot in both legs by unknown man at 711 Calumet avenue. Alexian Brothers' hospital.

Reidy, James, 753 Seventy-seventh street, cut on right eye in riot at Forty-seventh street and Princeton avenue. Taken home.

Cheney, Ralph, shot in spine while riding motorcycle in State street between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets; Wesley hospital.

Cheney, Ralph, shot in spine while riding motorcycle in State street between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets; Wesley hospital.

Clegg, Lieut. Bertram, 415 Western boulevard; injured in head and shoulder in riot at Forty-eighth and State streets; Washington Park hospital.

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CALLED
THE TORCH
RIOTINGHe Acted
of Huge
Plot.BRUNDAGE AND
HOYNE JOIN TO
PUNISH RIOTERSState Expert Prosecutor
and 1,000 Witnesses
Will Aid.

The greatest criminal investigation in the history of the state was launched yesterday at the attorney general's office in cooperation with State's Attorney Hoyne and Coroner Hoffman. It will be directed toward dealing out justice to every individual implicated in the race rioting which resulted in thirty-two deaths and the injury of 300.

More than 1,000 witnesses will be examined before the inquiry, which may extend over months, is finished. The number of witnesses may even be greater.

Mr. Brundage, summoned from Springfield Assistant Attorney General Charles W. Middlekauff, who was responsible for the indictment of 144 rioters after the racial disorders at East St. Louis in 1917, and placed him in charge of his part of the investigation here.

A statement did not learn the weapon was to be used in the riot. It is not known whether witnesses will tend to show it was made to carry the presence of

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Some of the men were under interro-
gation in the office of the state's at-
torney last night, and at least one
murder was expected to be cleared up.

Unconfirmed reports were current at
the Criminal Court building last night
that confessions had been obtained
from men implicated in four of the
murders committed in the early rioting.

Assistant State's Attorney Lowry,
who had been in charge of the
questioning of the suspects, said the
discovery of the names of the men and
the victims would handbook his office

in making further arrests today.

"Some of the men have talked," ad-
mitted Mr. Lowry, "and we gained
much information of value. More ar-
rests are to be made."

The only admissions made at the
state's attorney's office were that two
of the mob held were arrested for the
murder of G. L. Wilkins, 5010 Calumet
avenue. He was an insurance as-
sistant and was shot by Negroes as he
was leaving a building at 3325 Fed-
eral street.

"The attorney general and I are in
perfect accord in this matter," said
State's Attorney Hoyne. "We both
believe that the punishment for any
crimes, murders, assaults, or whatever
they be, should be the limit. There is
no disposition to show any leniency.
The investigation will be searching and
the prosecution relentless."

Brundage Assigns Aids.

Attorney General Brundage has
assigned six of his assistants to coope-
rative with my office in the investigation
and preparation of cases. These men,
like my own assistants, will be divided
into day and night squads and sent out
to the police districts so they can be
on the ground and secure the evidence
while it is fresh.

The witnesses who are gathered up
will be brought in for careful interro-
gation. Our investigation will go not
only into the actual crime committed
but into the underlying causes of the
trouble. We wish to determine whether
this was planned trouble, trouble
caused by hoodlums or agitators, or
whether it was simply a spontaneous
outbreak of race hatred.

Two Causes Suggested.

We have received two communica-
tions both from colored men of stand-
ing, pertaining to deal with the inci-
pient of the rioting. One of these
blames the trouble on a white mob and
states that the trouble has been brew-
ing since June. The other blames Ne-
groes for precipitating the rioting—and
is significant, since it comes from a colored man.

The former communication stated
that a mob of whites started a riot at
a ball game between colored and white
players in June. It states that after
trouble on the ball field the white mob
chased the Negroes into the black belt
and there killed two of the blacks.
The claim is that these deaths were
not reported, and that a white police
man refused to make arrests for them.
The white mob is alleged to have
"served notice" that they intended to
"wipe out" the black belt on July 4,
and that since then the blacks have
been snubbed in attempt and armed
themselves to repulse it.

Second Detectives on Job.

The second communication says
the rioting got its start on the bathing
beach last Sunday. It says that a cer-
tain colored man, whose name and ad-
dress is given, threw a stone at three
white men. Two of the white men
were said to have been badly injured.
The assault is opposed to have been
made without provocation, and the
perpetrator is alleged to have gone
about to "start something" by urging
the black folks to kill whites, and say-
ing he could do so because he had a
"pull" with the mayor. This communica-
tion also gives the name and ad-
dress of another witness to the affray.

Both these stories will be investi-
gated as to their truth. I have issued
instructions to have all the persons
connected brought into my office."

Best Detectives on Job.

The police angle of the inquiry was
the assignment of Lieut. Benjamin J.
Brundage by First Deputy Alcock to head
a special bureau of the city's best de-
tectives to conduct investigations. This
appointment was the result of a request
by Gov. Lowry, the attorney general,
the state's attorney, and the coroner.

Numbers of the colored and white
men arrested in connection with the
charges were arraigned in the Municipal
police courts yesterday. Many of
those charged with lesser offenses were
fined from \$10 to \$200, some were sen-
tenced to the bridewell.

Heard Reports of Clash.

Troops Bring Bayonets, Peace, Grins and Handshakes to Riot Zone

The Upper Picture Shows Soldiers and Negroes on Friendly Terms at Fifty-fifth and State Streets. Below, Two Colored Residents Rescued and Guarded by Soldiers in Alley Near Garfield Boulevard and Wentworth Avenue.

MILITIA DRAWS
BAYONET CIRCLE
ON RIOT ZONESLowden Tours Storm
Areas; Lauds State
Troops' Action.

From the corner to the alley, bayonet fixed and eyes resting for a moment with suspicious inquiry upon each passerby, the sentry at Thirty-fifth and State streets paced back and forth. From the alley to the corner, a space of barely 100 yards, a second figure in olive drab moved restlessly east and west.

In the customerless "dry" saloon on the corner—closed by order of the police until the riot situation has been officially announced as normal again—were a dozen other soldiers, resting. Their rifles leaned along the wall near the door, to be seized on the run should one of the patrolling sentries come out to the police.

Lowden Tours Zone.

The various regimental headquarters reported hourly to General Dickson in "G. H. Q." at the Congress hotel. In the afternoon Gen. Dickson, with Governor Lowden, Chief of Police Garrity, Col. James Royston, chief of staff, Col. Sanborn of the old First Infantry, and a detective sergeant, made a general tour of the riot district.

They first visited the headquarters of the Second reserve regiment at 371 East Twenty-sixth street, where Col. Joseph E. Wilson directs the operations of the troops in the district between Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth streets, between Cottage Grove avenue and Stewart avenue.

The general and the governor talked with Col. Wilson about conditions in the district, complimented him on the performance of his men in bringing law and order and then started for the Second Regimental armory, where Col. A. F. Lorenzen of the First reserves and Col. Anson Bolte of the Third reserves have their headquarters.

Tighten Guard at Night.

The governor personally inspected the equipment of the men. Some were sleeping, rolled up in their blankets on the floor, "off relief."

Gen. Dickson explained to him that during the day the men work on the regular guard schedule of the army, two hours on and four off, two battalions handling the active guard and one held in reserve, and at night, to increase the number of posts, two hours on and two off, with one company only held in reserve.

Gen. Dickson and the governor talked with the colonels of the 1st and 3d and with Gen. Leroy Steward, commanding the brigade of which the regiments are a part.

"The district has been quiet since early morning," said Col. Bolte. "There has been one or two indications of trouble, but no shooting and no injuries to my men."

"We have turned over to the police a number of men, both whites and Negroes, who were found carrying firearms or knives in the streets."

Hear Reports of Clash.

At the headquarters of Col. James E. Sturt's 11th Illinois national guard, on Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue, Gen. Dickson and the governor received their first reports of clashes between the soldiers and citizens.

Four Negroes, on the way to re-
ceive their pay at the stock yards,
were pursued by a mob of whites to

ITALIANS BLAMED
FOR FIUME RIOTS
BY ALLIED BOARD

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

[By Special Cable.]

PARIS, July 31.—The interallied military commission has filed a report with the council of five regarding the slaying of French troops in Fiume. I

understand the findings practically
completely officially corroborate

Thomas Stewart Ryan's eyewitness
statement that inoffensive French sol-
diers were attacked by Italians and
sympathizers. Blame for the outbreak
is placed virtually entirely upon the

Italians and the failure of Italian offi-
cials to maintain order and to protect
the French. It is believed the report
will be kept secret, but a communiqué

only held in reserve.

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Four Negroes, on the way to re-
ceive their pay at the stock yards,

were pursued by a mob of whites to

the stock yards.

Samuel Goodman unatched the door

of the portable reticule in the rear of

the home at 3613 Grenshaw street,

dusted and Henry, filled the ten gallon

wheels with sand and his body, Mr. Goodman

and saluted forth with Mrs. Goodman

for a vespere tour of the village.

In Lincoln park they encountered a

few pedestrians, a not uncommon

sight nowadays, who petitioned Mr.

Goodman for a lift. Mr. Goodman, a

man of humanitarian impulses, took

them aboard. They used his hospital

ambulance from the Shakespear

avenue station.

George Fitzsimmons, 70 years old,

6511 Aberdeen street, was struck and

instantly killed by an automobile owned

and driven by William Bacon, 1120

West One Hundredth street, as he

started to cross in front of 5027 South

Lincoln avenue. Bacon is being held

pending the inquest.

Sam GIVES 'EM A
LIFT; THEY LIFT
3 DIAMONDS, \$

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WILSON STARTS FIGHT ON PRICES STIFLING NATION

Officials and Experts Tell President of Crisis Due to the H. C. of L.

(Continued from first page.)

of the six railroad shop unions a threatened strike of 450,000 workers was ordered held in abeyance by union officials.

A telegram sent by the officials follows:

"Officially assured by director general railroad administration will sign national agreement. Successful termination of our efforts depends on united support of all men involved. There must be no stoppage of work."

Offer Ninety Tons of Flour.

To assist in relieving the immediate situation the war department offered for sale under public bid 180,000 pounds of flour substitutes now located at Fort Sill, Okla.

Senator Poindexter, Republican, Washington, in the senate, said the president had been given \$100,000,000 to feed distressed European peoples and added:

"But it would be impossible to get an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for food for Americans."

Resolutions were introduced in the house demanding the stopping of profiteering in food commodities but stopped and general discussion of the situation was indulged in bearing on proposed investigations into existing prices.

Following the cabinet conference it was learned that President Wilson is considering addressing congress on domestic problems, and it was intimated that the threatening situation is one of the impelling reasons for postponement of his tour.

Palmer Surveys Situation.

Attorney General Palmer announced that today's conference was a preliminary one to canvass the general situation, and that it would be followed by another within a few days.

The attorney general, speaking on the general subject of existing laws to curb monopoly and trusts, said that there were "plenty of laws" to meet certain situations involving monopoly of foodstuffs and conspiracies in restraint of trade and to boost prices, but said nothing directly about any plans which the department may have for prosecution of alleged monopolistic offenders.

It is known the attorney general has under consideration the charges made against the packers by the federal trade commission, but he would not discuss his plans with relation thereto.

Trade Board Has Figures.

Chairman C. Colver and Mr. Murdoch of the trade commission, are said to have urged that it will be unnecessary for the government, in this crisis, to investigate costs of production of necessities for the reason that the trade commission now has available cost figures for \$30,000,000,000 worth of American industries.

They insist that they have the basis from which profits can be determined and that all the government needs to do now is to adopt a firm policy of procedure and to act.

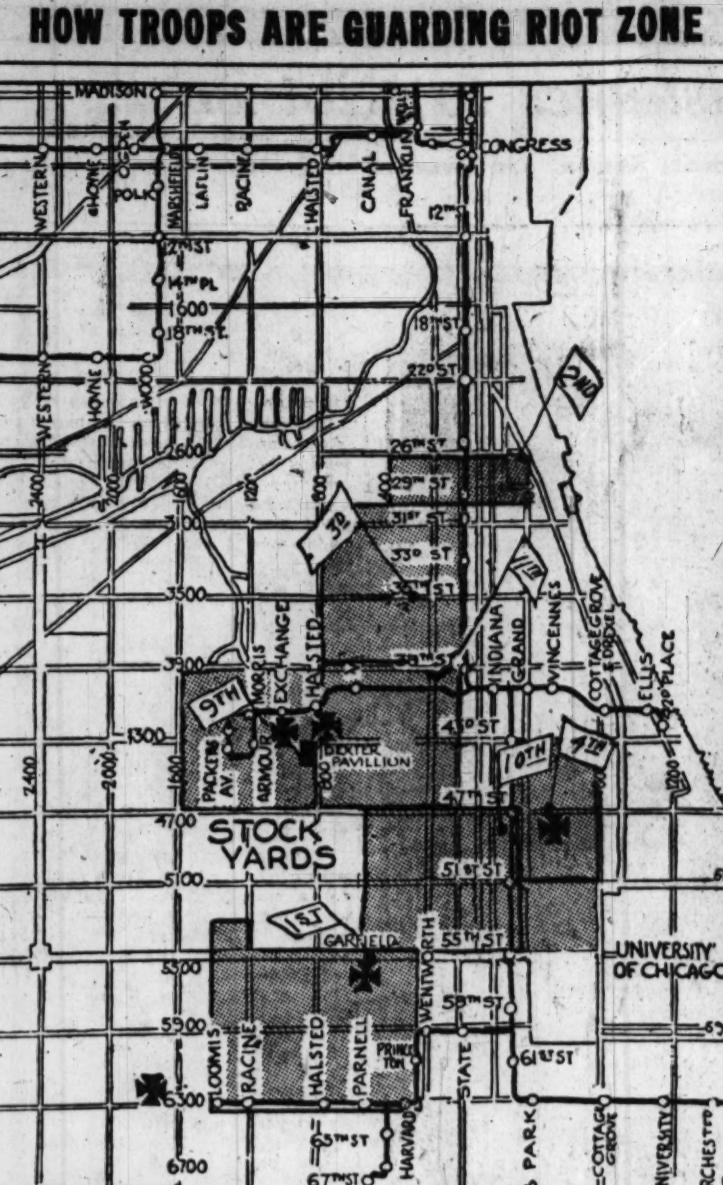
In the house a move aimed at the high cost of living was taken by Representative Fitzgerald, Massachusetts, who introduced a resolution directing the government to follow Canada's example and sell wheat at the prevailing market price.

Representative Igoe, Missouri, who has introduced two resolutions aimed at the high cost of shoes and other commodities, outlined his ideas of remedying the situation.

The effective way to stop profiteering in shoes, clothing and every-thing else, is to tax the extortions of the profiteers," said Mr. Igoe. "If a profiteer finds his profits taken away by a law that is certain and immediate, he will stop profiteering."

Covers the Ground.

William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, announced today that unless the railroad administration had taken action by Oct. 1 on the demands of the brotherhood that wages of the trainmen either be increased or the cost of living reduced,



COUNCIL AIMS AT LOWER RENTS ON ADJOURNMENT

Vacation to Last Until Nov. 4; Aero Laws Postponed.

The city council adjourned yesterday for its summer vacation. Unless special sessions are found necessary to provide more police or for other reasons, the aldermen will not meet again until Monday, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock.

Ald. Anton J. Cermak said in vain to have the next meeting set for next Monday, when he said a report of the council police committee on ways and means to increase the police force as desired by Mayor Thompson probably would be ready; but the council decided that if the committee report is ready a special session must be called to study it.

The council ordered its judiciary committee to investigate alleged profiteering by landlords at the request of Ald. A. J. Fisher, whose resolution calls on the committee to find some practical means of preventing extortionate rents.

Keep Phone Receipts.

"Some advance in rents may be necessary," said Ald. Fisher. "However, I don't think that a larger advance than 10 per cent is warranted. It appears to me that in many cases the apartment owner is trying to load the entire increased cost of operation and repairs on to the consumer. The landlord should be made to share these costs," he said.

Mayor Thompson, in a written statement, called the council's attention to the public utility commission's decision yesterday under which the Chicago Telephone company is ordered to establish a fund from which refunds are to be made in case the rates are lowered still further. The mayor advised all subscribers to keep their receipts.

No Aero Legislation.

A majority and a minority report, one placing the regulation of flying in the hands of the commissioner of public works and the other regulating it by ordinance, came from the council aviation committee. In the hubbub at the close of the session both reports were returned to the committee and it is probable that there will be no legislation on this subject before fall.

"The automobile industry was driven from Chicago to the north twenty years ago by fuel legislation and it would be a good idea to do the same thing with aviation," said Ald. Guy Gurnsey, who favored the minority report which would allow flying over the city in "standard machines" which have been given 100 mile test flights.

Approves Aid Certificates.

The council ordered the finance committee to try to settle the strike of 500 water pipe extension laborers and to attempt to find money to give all bridge relief certificates.

The council approved a certificate presented by the home defense committee which is to be sent to the family of each Chicago boy killed in the

BAKER UNLOCKS HIS ARMY CUPBOARD TO PRICE-DAZED PUBLIC

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—(Special.)—Following are some of the principal food commodities and the amount available which the war department had listed as surplus to be sold for the public's benefit.

Secretary Baker agreed to a plan today whereby municipalities may requisition this food from the department and sell it to the public, paying for it within thirty days the government to fix a price below current high market prices.

Among the principal food products listed are:

BACON—570,929 pounds; 5,205,955 cans.

CORNED BEEF—38,581,085 cans.

FROZEN FRESH BEEF—60,470,482 pounds.

ROAST BEEF—12,611,863 one pound cans.

FRESH FROZEN POULTRY—2,915,395 pounds.

HAM—1,477,586 pounds.

CORNED BEEF HASH—33,541,589 pounds.

FROZEN MUTTON—881,000 pounds.

BAKED BEANS—2,800,246 one pound cans.

12,000 two pound cans, 13,821,720 six pound cans.

HARD BREAD—1,767,150 pounds, 8,549,113 eight ounce cartons.

BUTTER—32,557 pounds.

DEHYDRATED CARROTS—44,760 pounds.

SWEET CORN—18,266,609 two pound cans.

WHITE CORNMEAL—1,492,129 pounds.

YELLOW CORNMEAL—3,762,435 pounds.

WHEAT FLOUR—4,524,689 pounds.

ASSORTED AUSTRALIAN JAM—2,665,508 pounds.

EVAPORATED MILK—616,128 one pound cans.

OATMEAL—1,558,515 pounds.

PEAS—11,207,711 two pound cans.

DEHYDRATED POTATOES—2,343,676 pounds.

SPAGHETTI—1,617,584 pounds.

SALT—1,224,000 pounds.

GRANULATED SUGAR—18,835,339 pounds.

SIRUP—700,000 pounds.

PRUNES—380,000 pounds.

TOMATOS—34,000,000 assorted cans.

RICE—666,600 pounds.

VINEGAR—446,612.

Also, many other foods in large quantities, including candy, fruits, vegetables, substitute flours, etc.

great war. It placed the distribution of the certificates in the hands of a committee headed by Charles H. Wack.

The certificates will bear the following inscription:

"The city of Chicago writes upon the roll of the heroes dead the name of her heroic son (name of person killed) who gave his life at the call of his country in the Great War of 1914-18. The city salutes and salutes his memory."

The council amended the ordinance creating a food commission to make the number ten instead of nine at the request of Ald. Cermak, who said he will ask Mayor Thompson to appoint Joseph Dusek, commission merchant, to the place. The council approved the mayor's reappointment of former Ald. Hugh Norris as city oil inspector.

MADE of fancy cassimeres, green, blue and brown flannels, cheviots and tweeds.

INCOMPLETE lines including worsteds, fancy stripes and silk-lined cassimeres.

\$28.50

MADE of fancy cassimeres, green, blue and brown flannels, cheviots and tweeds.

\$33.50

TAILORED of striped, checked and fancy worsteds, iridescents and herringbones.

Young Men—Second Floor.

Men—Third Floor.

PACKERS SOUGHT TO DODGE TAXES, U. S. BODY AVERNS

Levy Mayer Wished to Hide Foreign Business, Charge.

Fort Accuses Mayer.

Included in the report was this letter from Chairman Fort of the commission to Commissioner Victor Murdoch:

"The only incident that I can recall having to do with the American meat export trade was at the time the federal trade commission called for a report as to the operations of the foreign business of the packers."

"At this time, Mr. Levy Mayer, representing Armour & Co., said to me that the real reason that the returns should not be made was that it might involve very heavy additional payment of income tax to the United States government, and likewise might lead to taxation in Argentina and other foreign countries."

Chairman Is Enraged.

"Mr. Mayer exhibited a list of companies doing business in Argentina. As you remember, I was very much outraged at the suggestion that I could or would be a party to the defrauding of this government; or, being a government official, would be a party to a deception of a friendly foreign government."

Sherman Demands Data.

The commission's report was made in response to a resolution proposed by Senator Sherman, Illinois, and recently adopted by the senate, calling for all documents, papers, and other

FOR CONSTIPATION



When Nature lacks take Analax

25¢

McK & R
ANALAX
The fruity laxative

McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC.
MANUFACTURERS
NEW YORK

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Interesting facts about our annual

Mid-Summer Clearance
of Suits

It offers high-grade Suits made by America's leading tailors at reduced prices.

It is timely because clothing prices are going higher, according to leading manufacturers.

It presents an opportunity which foresighted men will take advantage of by buying two or more Suits.

It includes all broken lots of our moderately priced as well as higher priced Suits.

\$28.50

\$38.50

MADE of fancy cassimeres, green, blue and brown flannels, cheviots and tweeds.

\$33.50

\$48.50

INCOMPLETE lines including worsteds, fancy stripes and silk-lined cassimeres.

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons
State and Jackson—on the N. E. Corner

Young Men—Second Floor.

Men—Third Floor.

She Loved Him Fervently, Passionately!

READ

the Fortieth Door

AN EGYPTIAN LOVE STORY
By Mary Hastings Bradley

The romance of a charming French girl reared to womanhood in an Egyptian harem—ordered to marry a Moslem—passionately in love with an American. What should she do? What would you have done?

The Fortieth Door Starts in NEXT SUNDAY'S CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE

SHAYNE'S
August Fur Sale

Starts Friday, August 1.
A discount of 20% will be allowed on all purchases

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.
PALMER HOUSE CORNER

The importance of immediate selection cannot be overemphasized to women who desire the most select Fur offerings at the greatest discounts the sale will afford.

FIFTH FLOOR

THE ON
DRY Y
WAS

And That
Big at A
Stand

Bone dry cus
pattering rain
bers of the lo
toil, marked Cl
day since July
sprinkle of the
carries public

Had the we
of the street c
for a popular
have had less
cent of votes
Chicago was
it more than
time tickets in

For those
enough find
deal was a m
could cast dry
neighbors on
canopies.

Minutes

THE ONLY THING DRY YESTERDAY WAS THE HUMOR

And That Didn't Go Over Big at All with Those Standing in Rain.

Bone dry cusses, emitted through the patterning rain drops by 500,000 members of the loop's merry-go-round of wet marked Chicago's first real "wet" day, since July 1. And through the splashes of the early morning the careless public rolled and waded.

Had the weather man or the head of the street car union been running for a popularity prize, both would have had less than one-half of 1 per cent of votes to divide between them. Chicago was mad and no one knew if more than those that had to punch time tickers in the business rialto.

For those who were fortunate enough to find nestling places under covered autos and wagons the ordeal was a merry one, because they could cast dry witicisms to their wet neighbors on foot or in air topped canopies.

Many Hats Ruined.

It was a big day for the tailors and milliners. Several fancy bonnets of both sexes were warped and more than one palm beach hat lost its wire crest. Added to the day's damage by water were the scores of horns made luncheons that made their way into the loop every morning.

An observer would have seen the lanes that led to the loop jammed with a mass of moving umbrellas. In some cases the rain sticks protected as many as four refugees. Along North Clark street shavers were selling umbrellas at \$1 per sale, but the majority of the business was rushing past 'em.

Up until the noon hour came the shopper, bound for the department stores. Rain or no rain, they had to reach those bargain sales.

Minute Men Are Busy.

The minute men of the loop, those civilian traffic volunteers who have shown up in the busy corners, had the warmest session of their brief white tooting careers. The loop seemed to be shrieking with the composition of trucks brushing against private machines and belated denizens shuffling through the mass of vehicles.

At several points the traffic sporadically got beyond the control of these semaphoring "pinch hitters," and the manner in which they skirted back and forth through the bedlam was worthy of the movies. They were not responsible for the congestion because many of the drivers refused to obey commands and rambled hither and thither as they pleased for a little while.

Nevertheless the "men" got the conditions and came through tangled after tangle with the sober smile of a Quaker. They held their heads tightly to their shoulders and their whistles securely in their teeth, and they waved their arms like a shadow boxer.

The Smile of Conquest.

At one loop corner six feet two inches of waving arms and tangled legs diffused his personality and command over the masses. At times the chauffeur would squeeze their horns in chorus as an answer to his whistle, but this "bean blower" type of traffic "cop" only pulled an army raincoat more tightly around his waist and smiled the smile of conquest.

All told, Chicago looped the loop through the rain in admirable fashion—thanks to "bean blower" and his fellow minute men.

STRIKERS KEEP CITIES ALONG FOX RIVER DARK

Fox river towns threatened with a water famine because of the strike of 600 employees of the Aurora, Elgin and Chicago third rail system, were given relief yesterday by the strikers, but many suburbs still remained shrouded in darkness last night.

Strikers went to the big power house of the interurban company at Batavia and set in motion the huge generators which furnish current for the water pumps in Elgin. Power to light Elgin hospitals and run the elevators in those institutions also was developed, but again last night the rest of the city, except where there was gas, was forced to depend on candles and oil lamps for light.

Other towns still without light were West Chicago, Wheaton, Lombard, Glen Ellyn, Villa Park, and Berwyn.

About 15,000 persons are still out of work as a result of the shutting down of the Batavia power house on which a number of manufacturing concerns depend for power.

TRI-CITY CAR MEN WALK OUT TODAY, SAY CHIEFS HERE

Officials of the Tri-City Car Men's union who were in Chicago yesterday confering with William Mahon, president of the international union, announced several thousand street car employees will go on strike at 4 o'clock this morning in Batavia, Ill., and Rock Island and Moline, Ill. The men are demanding 75 cents an hour.

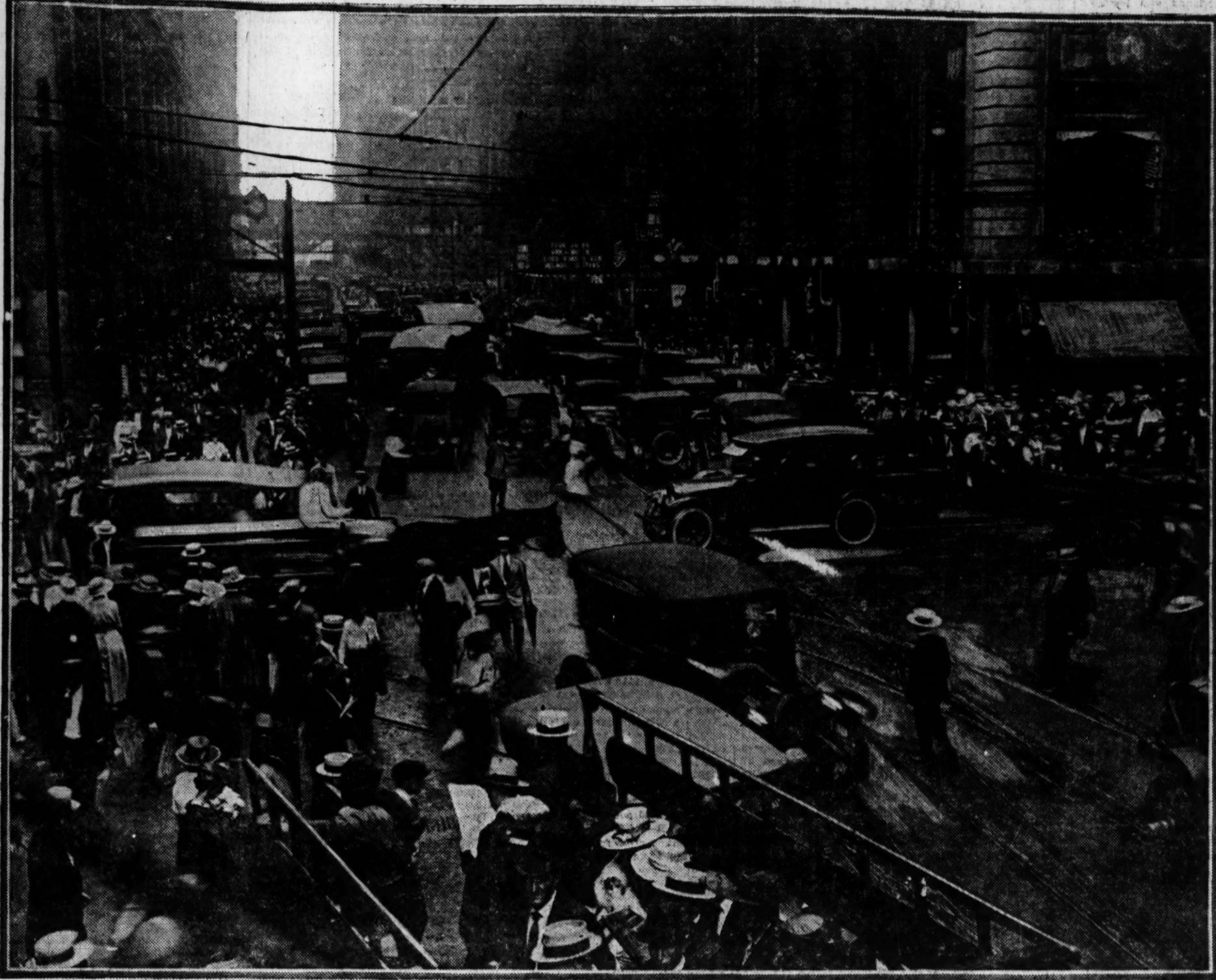
J. B. Lawson of the international car men's organization, Charles Rogers, Iowa labor leader, and George Bowers, representing unions in the Illinois towns, were the men who came to the conference.

Officials of the three cities have been in conference with members of the public utilities commission here this week, claiming the situation was "hand made in enforcing a 7 cent fare on the public."

U. S. Arrests Strike Jitney Man Under War Tax Law

The first arrest for failure to pay the government tax on automobiles for hire was made yesterday, when Herman Krulewitch, 24 North Madison street, refused to give a deputy revenue collector his name and address. Krulewitch was operating an emergency taxi service with his truck in West Madison street. Arraigned before United States Commissioner Lewis F. Mason, Krulewitch was discharged upon payment of the \$10 fee.

MADISON AND DEARBORN STREETS AT 5 P. M.



This photograph, made from above the street, tells a graphic story of how the loop, without street cars or "L" trains, emptied its thousands upon thousands out into the residence sections. It shows the seeming snarl of traffic—autos, motor trucks, delivery carts, filled or filling with the life blood of Chicago business—the toilers in the big stores, the smaller stores, the office buildings. Mixed in, too,

were thousands of shoppers, pretty young things, substantial housewives, aged women. And the wonder of it all, How does Miss Chicago, despite pouring rain, despite motoring in motor trucks with only rough pine boards as seats, keep so prim, so dainty—look so alluring? Three cheers for Miss Chicago—untarnished, unvanquished.

MAHON SAYS MEN WILL END STRIKE; CARS TONIGHT

Union Lost if Wage Offer Is Refused, Chiefs Declare.

(Continued from first page.)

they are in and to show them where they should be before the public could vote. Friday to accept the propositions that have been submitted. I have pointed out to them that it is an agreement for less than a year and the results mean advancement and improvement in their wages and working conditions, and that such a course has always been the policy of their association.

Points to Progress.

"On one of the questions, that of the spread of fourteen hours to complete the day's work for 40 per cent of the employees, I have shown them the progress that has been made in their working conditions by that position.

"When we first organized in Chicago all of our people worked long hours, twelve hours and many of our men had to cover a spread of eighteen and nineteen hours to complete their day, for which they would receive about nine or ten hours' pay. That time has been steadily decreased until now 60 per cent of them will complete their day's work in eight consecutive hours and the other 40 per cent running from nine, ten, twelve, and the longest taking fourteen hours, and that this is two hours shorter than their old agreement provides for. This is the progressive work of their union.

Assured Full Day's Pay.

"I have pointed out to them that under the old condition that if an employee only worked an hour or two hours in a day that is all he would be paid for. Today, no difference how short his run may be, he must receive eight hours' pay. I have pointed out to them that under our rules no man can be abused or unjustly discharged. On the other hand, if they foolishly throw away their unions all of these conditions will be lost and they will return to the old conditions of the past.

"I have also discussed with them their complaints and grievances and pointed out that to continue the strike would not rectify any of them. I have shown them that under the laws of their association the have the means and machinery for adjusting any and all of their grievances, but if they continue on strike, throw away their organizations, they will lose all without rectifying anything, and I am satisfied when this great body of men and women go to their different polling places Friday morning they will cast their ballots to accept the recommendation of their officers and the good thinking people of this community.

Fear Life of Community.

"We are making arrangements for the taking of the vote at different points for both the elevated and surface men, and I have urged the local officers to see that every member has an opportunity to vote and that a just and fair count of his vote be given, and I urge each and every member to go

WHERE CAR STRIKERS WILL VOTE TODAY ON WAGE AGREEMENT

titles should they become disabled or die.

W. D. MAHON.

International President, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Opposed by Radicals.

In their speaking tour the union executives were opposed by Charles Preckman and Joseph Henen, leaders of the radicals, who induced the employees to reject the governor's proposed settlement amid a chorus of catcalls at a massmeeting in Car Men's auditorium on Monday night. The radical chief was aided by twenty-five other speakers.

Meeting in the street, at Cicero and North avenues, 200 of the car men hooted Joseph Keough, member of the union's international board, who spoke for the compromise, and cheered Henen.

"What about the fourteen hour proposition? We want six hours on Sunday!" the men shouted, when Keough attempted to explain that they were being offered the best wages and working conditions of any street railway employees in the United States, and that the fourteen hour proposition was to be reviewed by the public utilities board.

Let the Public Pay Us.

"The public is paying more for milk tomorrow, and without a murmur," Henen told the assemblage. "The public is paying everywhere else; now let the people pay for us."

This meeting gave concern to the labor leaders, but the result was declared inconclusive. The more radical element is to be expected in crowds about the barns, they pointed out. For their strength today they rely upon the silent vote of the conservatives, who they believe have sensed the strong public feeling, as well as the benefits they can gain for themselves by accepting the compromise.

Poling Places Will be Opened in Five Years.

The following table shows the pre-war pay of the striking street car and elevated railway employees, the amount they were awarded by the Taft-Wash labor board in 1918, and the sum they would receive under Gov. Lowden's proposed settlement:

100 Per Cent Boost in Five Years.

The following table shows the pre-war pay of the striking street car and elevated railway employees, the amount they were awarded by the Taft-Wash labor board in 1918, and the sum they would receive under Gov. Lowden's proposed settlement:

Surface employes ... \$10-20 450 650

Elevated employes ... \$16-18 500 675

CRUSHED BETWEEN CARS; DIES.

Harry M. Holcomb, 32 years old, 5450 Har- per avenue, assistant yardmaster for the Illinois Central, was crushed to death at 12:30 a.m. yesterday of injuries received when he was crushed between two cars in the Illinois Central yards at Fourteenth street.

70 CENTS.

Lincoln, 2588 Lincoln avenue, James Doyle, Mathias C. Petersen.

Noble, near Noble street barns, Dennis P. O'Connor.

Lansdale, 3922 West Twenty-second street, Michael F. Dorgan, Patrick Ke-

Limits, 2614 North Clark street, Pat-

rick J. O'Connor.

James O'Shea.

Kedzie barns, 3148 West Van Buren street, Jeremiah Dineen, John J. Schonemaker.

Lawndale, 3922 West Twenty-second street, Michael F. Dorgan, Patrick Ke-

Limits, 2614 North Clark street, Pat-

rick J. O'Connor.

Lincoln, 2588 Lincoln avenue, James Doyle, Mathias C. Petersen.

Noble, near Noble street barns, Dennis P. O'Connor.

North avenue, North Clark and West North avenue, Patrick J. Clancy, John J. Kehoe.

Seventy-seventh, 7850 Vincennes road,

Martin Collins, Randolph P. Ellerbeck.

Shops, 201 North Crawford avenue,

Henry Schipper.

Sixty-ninth street, South Ashland avenue and Sixty-ninth street, Patrick J. Flynn, John J. Kirby.

70 CENTS.

EDUCATIONAL.

Northwestern Military and Naval Academy

A virile American Preparatory School. Illustrated catalogue will explain fully its many unusual advantages and will appeal to discriminating parents desiring their sons to have the best preparation for life.

COL. R. P. DAVIDSON.

Lake Geneva, Wis.

RAGTIME IN 20 LESSONS

Booklet Mailed Free

Christensen School of Popular Music

20 Jackson Blvd., Suite 600, Chicago, Ill.

Canadian Royal Mail Line, 440 Queen St. Vancouver, B. C.

55 E. Monroe St., 103 South Wabash Ave.

(ONE STORE—TWO ENTRANCES)

JUDGE SCANLAN URGES CAR MEN TO HALT STRIKE

JUDGE KICKHAM SCANLAN issued the following appeal last night to the striking street car and elevated railway men:

"To the Street Car men of

Chicago:

"From the birth of the street car union until I went on the bench ten years ago I was the attorney of your union. Since I went on the bench two arbitration boards have settled controversies between the union and the street car companies. In the first of these I was chosen as an arbitrator by your union, and in the second I named your arbitrator, MacLay-Hoyne, and also acted in an advisory way with your attorney, Judge Aischauer, and your officials. I say these things only to justify my present appeal to you.

"I know intimately and well your splendid officials who have represented you in the arbitration of your company. William D. Mahon, William Quinlan, William Tabor, L. D. Blane, Maurice Lynch, C. W. Mills, William Mylan, and W. S. McClellan are men of great ability, courage, and force; thoroughly honest and absolutely devoted to your best interests.

"The tentative settlement they made with the company a few days ago calls for a splendid advance in your pay and a betterment in your working conditions. The opinion is general in this community that the proposed settlement treats you fairly.

"I feel that I speak advisedly and for your best interests when I tell you that if you reject the proposed settlement and continue the present strike you will alienate the rank and file of the people of Chicago—very sorely tried at the present time—and the strike will certainly end in defeat and disaster for the union.

"Your union has grown great and prosperous through its policy of arbitration. If now you repudiate the action of your tried and true officials, you, in effect, abandon the old and successful policy of the past and adopt one that cannot be successful in the present instance. But this may be the result of the milk drivers' strike was more than adequate to meet the increased wages. The added burden to the milk consumer is an outrage."

Explains Farmers' Figures.

The price demanded by the Milk Producers' organization for August is \$3.52 for 100 pounds of milk. This figure is based on the formula adopted by the milk commission of the United States food administration more than a year ago.

According to W. J. Kittle, secretary of the Milk Producers' association, the chief reason for the raise is the increased cost of labor, which is now figured at 40 cents an hour, the former rate being 30 cents.

Nine Cents a Pint.

By the pint milk will cost 9 cents in Chicago during the month. Heavy cream will be 16 cents for one-half pint and whipping cream will be 20 cents for one-half pint. Certified milk will be 20 cents a quart and 12 cents a pint.

Former Gov. Deneen declined last night to make any comment on the statement from the office of State's Attorney Hoyne.

MILK BOOSTED TO 15 CTS.; U.S. STARTS INQUIRY

Farmers Blamed by the Companies; Higher Wages, Reply.

Beginning this morning milk will

cost 15 cents a quart in Chicago. This

price will be in force during the remainder of the month. The increase

is charged by the milk companies to the increased price demanded by the Milk Producers' association.

When State's Attorney MacLay

Hoyne was asked last night if he had

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 2, 1908, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL. UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1893.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1919.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

1—South shore—south park plan.
2—Modernize Chicago water department.
3—Extend the Chicago plan—completion of the Wabash street project and Michigan avenue link—development of Ogden avenue extension, etc.
4—Complete railroad terminals under way and develop other new terminals.
5—Build boulevards along the drainage canals and connect them with the park system.
6—Lessen the Smoke Harbor.
7—A modern traction system.

THE ISSUE BEFORE THE CAR MEN.

The result of today's referendum will determine whether or not the street car strike is to continue. For the good of the city it is to be hoped that the settlement urged by Gov. Lowden will be accepted.

The present offer involving a 65 and 67 cent wage scale will mean a 7 cent fare for the riding public. Mr. Wilkerson of the public utilities commission is authority for the statement that every cent of this increase will be required to pay employees. The companies do not stand to make a profit out of the situation.

A demand for still higher wages is therefore tantamount to asking the public to pay 8 cents or 9 cents carfare. The question before the men is whether they are prepared to make such a demand upon the public. From the point of view of expediency alone it would seem to be unwise for them to do so.

Gov. Lowden believes the proposed agreement is "altogether fair." Mr. Mahon, the international president, warns the men that failure to accept the proposal may be followed by serious consequences for the unions.

We assume that the street car patrons would acquiesce in a 7 cent fare. Some of the men may argue that an 8 cent fare, being only a penny more, would be accepted without protest. In view of the circumstances we think that is doubtful. The public will make shift to pay what seems a fair wage scale, but it will not cheerfully pay more.

The issue for the public is a 7 cent fare or an 8 cent fare; for the men it is strike against the advice of their own officials, or work at 65 cents an hour, an eight hour day, and time and a half for overtime.

THE BACK OF THE U. S. A.

There surely can be no disposition in the United States to do what President Wilson fears will be done—"break the heart of the world"—by inconsiderate changes in the covenant of the leagues of nations. There may be—we hope there is—a disposition not to break the back of the United States by adopting something too heavy and dangerous for the United States to carry.

The United States does not want to break the heart of the world, or break its own back, or be put at some future time to the unpleasant necessity of breaking its word. If anything has to be broken a little we prefer that it be the heart of the world, whatever that may be and wherever it may function.

Mr. Wilson does not seem to be appreciative of his own position in the covenant issue. In the congressional election he asked for the return of a Democratic majority to the house and the senate in order that Europe might know he spoke, in the peace conference, with the expressed determination of the United States supporting him.

The country replied, to an unusual presidential request, by electing a Republican majority in both houses. It is not often that an American president asks for an expressed mandate. If Mr. Wilson had held in the American government the position held by Lloyd George in the British, Mr. Wilson would have been out of office after that election.

Lloyd George could not have gone to Paris if he had submitted his policies to a British election and had been given such a reply. Another man would have gone. That man would have spoken with the authority of the majority.

Mr. Wilson had raised the issue. It was an extraordinary one. He was defeated. His policies were not endorsed. Nevertheless he went to Paris. In doing so he broke a precedent. Precedents are not inviolable, but the more we know of what Mr. Wilson did in Paris, and what he is now trying to do in Washington the more we think this precedent might well have been kept inviolate.

Mr. Wilson did not ask the advice of the senate, which is the final treaty making authority of the United States. He did not ask what the senators thought. He did not take their advice. He conspicuously ignored them in the makeup of the peace commission.

He went to Paris and became an isolated genius. He became the isolated American. "Open covenants of peace openly arrived at" arrived so openly that the American senate did not know at any time what Mr. Wilson was signing or what he was intended to sign.

There was a day when senators could get copies of the peace treaty by asking for them in Wall street, but they could not get them from the administration. We may not yet have found out all the secret treaties operating at Paris—probably have not.

Now Mr. Wilson, having asked for authority to speak for the country and having been denied it in an election, has ignored the body he is commanded by the constitution to consult, having spoken as his own will and own preferences dictated, having signed what he chose, informs the senate that the documents so signed by him cannot be changed because it will humiliate him and break the heart of the world.

A lawyer friend of THE TRIBUNE has written in to say that this autocracy is even more formidable than appears. The treaties of the United States are the supreme law of the land for the various states. The third branch of the government has nothing whatever to do with them. They are not subject to the review of the Supreme court. They are the law until congress abrogates them.

Mr. Wilson demands that the senate, whose consent must be obtained to a treaty, abdicate and cease to exist. He alone decides and determines. The courts cannot operate. The senate must not

operate. It must accept. It must accept what was contrived without its knowledge, much less its advice.

The judgment of Mr. Wilson would become the supreme law of the land in our foreign affairs, binding generations of Americans and pledging them to tasks which the wisest man could not foresee either as to conditions or consequences. And when the senate wisely insists that it will make reservations which are obviously prudent and not hurtful, Mr. Wilson says that the senate is breaking the heart of the world.

PENALTIES FOR RIOTERS.

State's Attorney Hoyne saw clearly that the riot situation early required prompt and vigorous action; that the force of law must be applied at the outset and relentlessly so, and that the only way to impress the lesson of such outbreaks is to inflict penalties so severe that the majesty of law will not be questioned.

The Chicago public will demand of Mr. Hoyne, acting for Chicago, and Attorney General Brundage, for the state, that they establish by swift and just prosecution the iniquity of mocking the common will to good conduct. There may be among certain individuals a disregard for decent behavior, but it must be impressed upon them that there cannot be disregard for consequences.

The law cannot prevent the individual from committing crime, but it can prevent his repeating the offense and make that offense extremely distasteful to others similarly disposed.

The public will not be content with light fines and mild workhouse sentences for those guilty of bringing shame upon the city and inviting a lapse of order. The majority does not propose to permit a few lawless individuals to upset and violate the ethical standards maintained by studious deportment.

Mob action is not merely an insolent disregard of the police but a direct affront to the great majority whose authority is symbolized by the police. A few policemen may be unequal to the sudden stress, but the majority which they symbolize will be entirely adequate to enforce its will. The majority's answer will be—must be—relentless and unforgettable.

It must be the business of Mr. Hoyne and Mr. Brundage to prosecute vigorously and to see that punishments are inflicted of such a stern nature as to advertise to the world that while order may lapse in Chicago as in any other city such a lapse entails immediate and rigid penalty.

There must be no nominal punishments. The penitentiary must close on the guilty. The law must be inexorable, else we shall have done little to remove the blot on our "scutcheon."

OUR ARMENIAN MANDATE.

Maj. Green, the American officer in charge of relief work at Tiflis, has sent dispatches to Mr. Hoover, director general of relief, that the Turks and the Tartars are advancing on the Armenians from three sides. The line of communication for relief has been cut and the Armenians are in danger again of being exterminated.

The United States has the Armenian mandate handed to it, but has not accepted. The Armenians, seeking the protection of a mandate, are helpless. Henry Wales, our Paris correspondent, says everybody is helpless, everybody except the Turks and the Tartars. They seem to be up and on their way.

If a mandate will stop this we suggest that President Wilson issue one. If an ordinary common mandate will suffice, may not Mr. Wilson exclaim: "Quit it?" This is an inexpensive procedure and will not cost Mr. Glass of the treasury or Gen. Crowder of the army the loss of any sleep.

The reporter was remanded, but he retained his desk.

In that day brilliancy was esteemed above steadfastness. Now, even the rewrite man, who supplies the brilliancy, must be steady as a milkman's horse.

My most notable feat of reporting was done for the Chicago Journal, but I have never said much about it. I was told off to keep account of a libel suit which involved two prominent citizens, and visited the courthouse faithfully for ten days or more. The trial ended abruptly, in favor of the defendant, and I met the plaintiff coming away from the courthouse. I tarried to discuss with him the miscarriage of justice, and completely forgot my newspaper, which went to press with no word of the trial's end. The managing editor was so annoyed by my dereliction that he took me out of the local department for a fortnight and set me to writing editorials. A few weeks afterward "The Column" was born. But that—as we used to say before the war was worn to ribbons—another story. There has never been, by the way, a satisfactory successor to that Kipling tag.

But if we issue a mandate do we have to follow it up? If the Turks and the Tartars will not stop, what do we then, having accepted and issued a mandate? Do we proceed to make them stop it? If so, how do we get there. And why use?

There are a number of well equipped nations with forces not far distant from the scene of possible massacre. Why can't they make the Turks behave? They have just finished licking them and already in the most altruistic worlds the Turks are out of hand again and the Armenians soon may be out of heads.

Is it because none of the European nations, in the new altruistic scheme will trust each other to go into Armenia for fear that the one which does go will lay hands on something and keep it? Are the Armenians to be impaled by a people Europe has just finished whipping? Is the only hope the far-away United States, which has nothing but rhetoric to bear immediately on the situation? We do not know how close the Turks and the Tartars are to the Armenians now, but we fear that if an American expedition is to rescue them it's a fait accompli.

George Moore—a quotable wretch—said admiringly, in speaking of newspaper work, that a reporter can describe anything, even a boat race. He makes a good fist at it himself, in "A Story Teller's Holiday." Prowling at night among the ruins in Dublin which resulted from the late rebellion.

A pleasant home, no doubt, it once was, he wrote, "and in my imagination I saw a family collected around the fender after the evening meal, mother reading a tale from a popular magazine to the children, the cat purring upon her knees. A somewhat commonplace subject for an article, I said, but one that will please the readers of The Irish Times." A plaintive "Miaow" reached me, and a beautiful black Persian cat appeared by the fireplace. A cat is almost articulate, and Tom asked me to explain to him the meaning of all this ruin. He has found his old fireplace, I said, and tried to entice him; but, though pleased to see me, he would not be persuaded to leave what remained of the hearth on which he had spent so many pleasant hours, and pendering on his faithfulness and his beauty I continued my search among the ruins, meeting cats everywhere, all seeking their lost homes, just like the cats in Henry Street. We are part and parcel of the same original substance, I said, and then my thoughts breaking off suddenly, I began to rejoice in Nature's unexpectedness and fecundity. She is never commonplace in her stories, we have only to go to her to be original. I muttered, as I returned through the silent streets, I could have imagined everything else, the wallpaper, the overmantel, and the French clock, but not the cats seeking for their lost hearths, nor is it likely that Turgeneff could, Balzac still less.

Moore's conclusion, that we have only to go to Nature to be original, might be communicated to their profit, to students in colleges of journalism. Too much reporting consists of "corroboration detail"—hastily invented to lend a hope-for interest to what appears to be otherwise "a bald and unconvincing narrative"; but commonly the fact and fiction are so unskillfully mixed that the entire story seems unreal, artificial. Reporters are always trying to match Ko-Ko's cleverness in the invention of the execution of Nanki-Poo—and not quite succeeding. We who write have only to go to Nature to be original; if we cannot find originality there, 'twer folly to look further. Moore found a good story in Henry Street because he knew something of Pompeii and Herculaneum and the physical state of the early ages of the world; he had, in a word, background. But even a reporter who has nothing but foreground, and very little of that, may do well to disregard fiction and seek in his few facts that slight something which differentiates his story from a thousand others seeming the same.

Never an innocent hot-air navigator, the president could scarcely fail to comprehend that not one Burleson nor a dozen Burlesons dropped from the Wilson blimp could keep the coaling balloon from coming down to pile upon the rocks between this day and fatal November, 1920. But sly skipper that he is, his faculties sharpened in Paris to a keeper edge than ever, he can fully appreciate the pure goat value of Burleson in all the stormy weather to come.

The skin of Burleson, in truth, shot full of holes though it be, could better be patched up than any other for a parachute to bear the serene skipper safely to earth while the blimp itself tumbled headlong.

In this crisis of the world no first class goat can be spared. The ideal of humanity must be served. And Burleson is the goat incomparable.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO.

"What fools these mortals be!"

THE BACK TRAIL.

What became of the old house? I might have pulled the doorknob of the new and made inquiry; but the occupant might be enjoying a siesta, and I was not especially curious. The old house was gone—burned, I think, and probably was not rebuilt. I must have made many visits to it, yet the only room I remember was the kitchen. This was spacious, and had a door at each side, through which, in their season, passed a myriad of flies. There was a clear recollection of these flies and of Aunt Jessie's tolerance of them. The dining table was very long, and was covered with a red cloth, and netting restrained the flies until all hands, including the hired, were piped to mess. The netting was then whisked off, and men and flies battled for the good things underneath. Musca in those days was regarded as a nuisance rather than an evil, but it never occurred to anybody to screen the doors and windows.

Another feature of the old place which memory retains was the pasture sloping down to the pond. Within its confines grazed two horses which Uncle Tim had brought with him from the Civil War. They were likely two as amiable plugs as ever switched a tail, but I could not have regarded Phagthen's steeds with more respect. When I rode them they did not respond readily to my guidance, and I was told that cavalry horses were not as other horses are. I have believed that to this day.

The old treatment consisted of irrigation with a quinine solution. This method cured a certain proportion of cases.

A better treatment is the internal administration of powdered ipecac in large doses and the hypodermic use of emetine. Ipecac is a specific for amoebic dysentery, but there are drawbacks connected with its use.

Dr. Joseph Leedy advises the taking of 26 to 30 grains of selected powdered nutmeg three times a day.

Leedy's article on the treatment is made that the use of powdered nutmeg in this sized dose is safe. Out of nutmeg is not given because it is too poisonous.

The theory is that the oil contained in powdered nutmeg is highly poisonous to the amoebae which causes the disease. It is capable of destroying the parasite, which, if true, is an advantage which nutmeg has over ipecac.

This is enough to show you that you have not exhausted all the possibilities of treatment. Every physician who has treated many cases of amoebic dysentery will be able to tell you of cures. It is by no means a negligible disease.

So much is true of the side of the question. Although you may feel fairly well, amoebic dysentery will disqualify you for a good many things that you might like to undertake. And, finally, you are spreading infection. You caught the disease from some one and, in turn, will give it to others. The members of your family and others in close contact with you are especially endangered. Accept my advice and start treatment again.

MANY SUCH CLINICS.

P. F. B. writes: "Where can I get free consultation in regard to venereal disease?"

REPLY.

See your health department. Most city and state health departments now run such clinics.

THE FRIEND OF THE SOLDIER

The Friend of the Soldier will cooperate with the war risk insurance bureau of the treasury department, 1807 Stock Exchange building, Chicago, and with the committee of the Chicago Bar association on legal assistance to soldiers and sailors, 105 West Monroe street.

Address inquiries to Friend of the Soldier, "Chicago Tribune." Answers to as many as possible will be published in this department. To insure a personal reply on an addressed and stamped envelope should be inclosed.

No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

SEVERAL BENEFICIARIES.

Chicago, July 28.—Friend of the Soldier.—I am just about to convert my insurance and am going to keep the ten thousand amount going, provided that the bureau or government will permit me to make more than one beneficiary. I should like to name both my mother and wife as beneficiaries and then, if possible, my young son. Would they be able to tell you of cures. It is by no means a negligible disease.

Yours, etc.,

W. G. Compton, Waukegan, Ind.—The number of the regiment was cut from his pay when it reached here. Will you please repeat the question?

REPLY.

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RE

WRANGLES MAR TESTIMONY IN FORD LIBEL SUIT

Attorneys Disagree on Fundamentals of Anarchism.

BY PHILIP KINSLEY.

Mount Clemens, Mich., July 31.—(Special)—William A. Dunning, professor emeritus from Columbia university, who came here to testify as an expert for Henry Ford in the Ford-
Tucker libel trial, sat almost forgotten on the witness stand this morning while attorneys wrangled over the fundamentals of anarchism and led the jury into a maze of hairsplitting technicalities.

Once every half hour or so they would ask the witness a question, and before he could answer it there would be a flood of objections and the stenographers would take pages of notes before the answer was recorded.

On Stand Whole Day.

The Columbia professor was on the stand for the entire morning. Both sides appeared satisfied with his testimony. Attorney Alfred Lucking announced that Prof. Dunning had proven that Mr. Ford could not have been a anarchist in 1916. Attorney Elliott G. Stevenson said that Prof. Dunning had shown beyond a doubt that Mr. Ford's peace propaganda came out of the same mill that produced Emma Goldman's "Mother Earth."

The jury was left to determine just what the professor did say. He did not seem to be entirely clear in this matter himself. He left a definite idea, however, that in his opinion Henry Ford was not an anarchist. Prof. Dunning's many of his sayings and writings happened to correspond with sentiments expressed by anarchists on various subjects.

Opinion of the Witness.

Prof. Dunning declared that the essentials of the brand of anarchism taught by Emma Goldman were antisocialism, God, the state, and property rights. He could not find in any of Mr. Ford's writings, he said, any such tendencies.

The fact that on internationalism, brotherhood, militarism, munitions makers, patent laws, and in other subjects Mr. Ford's thoughts found a strong parallel in Tolstoi, Kropotkin, Goldman, or Tucker, was nothing to the professor, and except a coincidence.

This opinion, Mr. Lucking took pains to point out, is the opinion of a man who began to write a "history of political theories" in 1898 and has succeeded to date in two volumes in getting down to 1750.

New Ford Witness Today.

Professor F. W. Coker of Ohio State University, who took notes during the Dunning examination, is ready to take the stand tomorrow as an expert for Mr. Ford.

Attorneys were tangled with each other so much that Judge Tucker told them they were in danger of making a vanderbilt show out of the case.

Mr. Lucking drew down the wrath of Mr. Stevenson when he offered to show that THE TRIBUNE itself had printed editorials and cartoons expressing sentiments and arguments expressing sentiments and arguments of the anarchism as Mr. Ford. Mr. Lucking tried to show that if Mr. Ford was an anarchist so was George Washington. If there was anarchy in Mexico so there was in Chicago.

Takes Up Goldman Writings.

Cross examination of Professor Dunning by Mr. Stevenson took most of the morning and was largely concerned with the Goldman publications and the analogies found between these and the Ford writings. This is part of the Stevenson examination:

Q.—[Reading from Vol. 9 of "Mother Earth"]: "Let us make war against war. There are a hundred reasons why American workingmen and all men and women of liberal thought should oppose

JANE GREY NEEDS YOU!

Wife and Child Seek Earl Seaman.



MRS. EARL SEAMAN AND DAUGHTER, JANE GREY.

To Earl Seaman, 23 years old, had to give up her job to look after baby.

This is just to let you know, Earl, that little Jane Grey—your little Jane Grey—doesn't laugh as much as she used to, and that your wife, who is doing the best she can for Baby Jane at 2005 Clarke street, Milwaukee, is willing to forgive and forget if only you'll go home. When you left home last March, Earl, with \$300 rent due, your wife was at work as a telephone operator and struggled along, but Jane got sick—the doctors say tuberculosis—and she

had to give up her job to look after baby.

Mrs. Seaman appealed to Chicago papers yesterday, Earl, because she believes you have come to this city and have changed your name, just as you said you would when you wrote her from Kansas City in April, because you did "not wish to disgrace Ruth."

You will understand, Earl, that Jane is getting weaker every day now, and if you hurry it may not be too late. Your mother wants to see you, too.

Definition of Anarchy.

Q.—You are not aware of that (reading): I am quoting from an opinion of Chief Justice Fuller, chief justice of the United States. Counsel gives these definitions of anarchy from the Century dictionary: "Absence or insufficiency of government." That means that if there is no sufficient government, a state of anarchy doesn't it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you agree to that? A.—I do not agree to that definition.

Q.—Do you know that the Supreme Court of the United States had it?

Q.—I am not aware of that.

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We feel confident that it will be of especial interest to the patrons of this store to be informed that the following sales will recur again this year:—

Twice-Yearly Sale of Furniture Drapery and Curtains Metal Beds Blankets The Midsummer Sale of Shoes The August Sale of Furs The August Sale of Towels

Sales Begin Friday, August First, and continue throughout the month

In each of these merchandise divisions the selling will be marked by extensive stocks priced to make it especially advantageous that purchases be made with future requirements in mind.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT AND COMPANY

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

The August Sales Begin Today

MERCHANTS as well as the buying public are watching with real amazement the steady upward growth of prices. They can see that this growth seems to be a matter of increases in everything except production—for there is not enough merchandise to be had to supply all the demands for it.

Rising prices, together with shortage—these conditions point out but one method of procedure for the careful man or woman who wishes to save as much as possible in supplying wants. That is to buy now at the lowest prices possible consistent with quality, and to buy in sufficient quantity for the needs of the future.

The August Sales at this Store furnish an opportunity which it will hardly be possible to duplicate for some time. The various classes of merchandise represented in them are those which vitally affect the individual, and particularly the family. We strongly suggest that early and generous advantage be taken of these Sales.

Shoe Sale For Men, Women and Children.

Today, as is our semi-annual custom, we make an important reduction from regular prices on Shoes.

With rising costs in leather and labor, and the threat of unprecedented prices yet to come, it is clear that this event offers an extraordinary chance to provide future as well as immediate needs at notable savings.

Our preparations began before the more marked advances were recorded. This tremendous advantage we now give to our customers, with the further reduction of the Sale of Shoes now brings. Variety and quantity are here in profusion. Though factories were embarrassed by labor conditions and many retailers had to content themselves with restricted supplies, we have gathered a greater quantity of Shoes than even in normal times. Despite difficulties, qualities have been maintained.

Your favorite style and size can be ordered by phone.

Fourth Floor and Basement, Main Store.
Second Floor and Basement, Store for Men.

Furs—August Sale

Last year, a war year, yet Furs were tremendously popular. This year, a peace year, with the most beautiful peltries and designs this Store has ever been able to offer its patrons.

Every Fur—Scarf, Cape, Cossie, Wrap, Muff, Fur Coat, and Fur-lined Coat—has its price lowered for the month of August. On September 1st the prices not only will go back to the regular marks, but the most exclusive, the most elegant, of the display pieces will have been selected. So it will pay every woman to make a point of being in town—or of coming in town from her country place or Summer cottage—to share in these values.

Qualities have been retained at the usual high mark. Wear-resistance, beauty, style, comfort, have had individual consideration as each piece was being selected.

Women's Furs, Misses' Furs, Boys' and Girls' Fur and Fur-lined Coats, Men's and Young Men's Fur and Fur-lined Coats, Animal Skins for Rugs.

Sixth Floor, Wabash Avenue.
Basement, Far Section.

Purchases made now will be stored without charge until wanted in the Autumn.

Sweaters For Women, Misses and Children.

Important reductions on Sweaters suitable for Summer, Autumn, and even Winter Sports wear. Especially good values are evident in Children's and Infants' Sweaters.

Sixth Floor.

LAKE LAWN HOTEL

Delavan, Wisconsin

On Black Lake, near Holland, Mich.

A cool, quiet, restful and refined resort.

Two cement tennis courts, golf, hot and cold swimming, electric lights, etc.

Address: 500 acres of forest, capacity 125.

Address: Waukazoo Inn, Holland, Mich.

A. L. CREAMER, Manager.

THE INN, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

THE MAPLES SOUTH HAVEN, MICH.

On the lake, with modern conveniences, tennis and dancing.

Address: 500 acres of forest, capacity 125.

Address: Powers Lake, Wisconsin.

ROBY, G. B. BALLEU, Palisades Park, Mich.

THE PINES KEEWASKEE, WISCONSIN

On the lake, with modern conveniences, tennis and dancing.

Address: 500 acres of forest, capacity 125.

Address: Powers Lake, Wisconsin.

THE FOREST LAKE RESORT KEEWASKEE, WISCONSIN

On the lake, with modern conveniences, tennis and dancing.

Address: 500 acres of forest, capacity 125.

Address: Powers Lake, Wisconsin.

THE CEDAR LODGE CAMBRIDGE, WIS.

On the lake, with modern conveniences, tennis and dancing.

Address: 500 acres of forest, capacity 125.

Address: Powers Lake, Wisconsin.

THE HOTEL GLENWOOD ON LAKE GENEVA, WIS.

On the lake, with modern conveniences, tennis and dancing.

Address: 500 acres of forest, capacity 125.

Address: Powers Lake, Wisconsin.

THE HOTEL GUERNALDA WISCONSIN

On the lake, with modern conveniences, tennis and dancing.

Address: 500 acres of forest, capacity 125.

Address: Powers Lake, Wisconsin.

THE STERLINGWORTH RESORT WISCONSIN

On the lake, with modern conveniences, tennis and dancing.

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THE HOTEL PURITAN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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FASHION'S
BLUE BOOKEvery So Often
They Hand Us
—a Lemon!

“THE MICROBE”
Produced by Metro.
Directed by Henry Otto.
Presented at outlying theaters.
THE CAST.

The Microbe Violet Dana
Dorothy Spence Elizabeth Marion
Robert Weston Arthur Maude
Judith Whistler Bonnie Hill
Norman Slade Ned Worthor
Mrs. Bladen Lucy Donahue

By Mae Tinne.

It is the humble opinion of one whose opinion really counts for little, after all, that Miss Violet Dana should be given a long reception. They should “leave her lay” until from somewhere in all encircling good they find a decent story for her. “The Microbe” is awful!

Why? Because it’s so nausaeatingly silly. Because it’s so ridiculously overacted on the part of the star! Because it has neither rhyme nor reason. Because it’s stone age stuff—meaning it’s the sort of amateur film we merely tolerated when pictures were in their infancy.

It makes me tired to think the producers imagine they can get this sort of bad trash on the screen and get away with it. So far as I can see, there is no earthly reason for anybody’s booking “The Microbe” save the fact that Violet Dana did some good work once.

“The Gold Cure” is the picture in which she made a hit with me. In that production she was funny. Quite Chaplinesque. She received many encomiums in reference to this picture. Whether they turned her head or not is difficult to say; but since that time she has not been amusing, only irritatingly smart-alecky. Of course, she had some puns to work at that.

In the present instance, as a new girl called “The Microbe” by her associates, she is adopted by a rich, handsome and dissipated young man, over whose life she exerts a marvelous influence—speaking ghetto in one subtitle and Fifth avenue in the next.

EMBARRASSING MOMENTS

“The Tribune” will pay \$1 for every embarrassing moment of My Life. Address Embarrassing Moment Editor, Chicago Tribune. Write on one side of the paper. No manuscripts returned.

Perfectly Natural.

One evening when my chum and I were attending an entertainment there was seated in front of us a young girl and her mother. The girl’s hair was done up with many small curls in the back. We were wondering whether they were real or not and supposedly under a whisper my friend said, “I don’t believe they are natural curls; when, to our astonishment, the mother turned around and in a smirking manner said, “They are, though.” G. R.

A Seat for the Kid.

I had on new shoes and my feet ached dreadfully. On the car there was no seat in sight, but I chanced to see

a little girl about 4 years of age and so I thought here’s where I get a seat. I walked over and said, “Let me have your seat, dear, and I’ll hold you on my lap.” I did not wait for an answer, but picked her up and sat down. She started crying, “You took my seat and I want it.” I gave it back, but there was no chance for me to escape the glances and laughter. M. R.

VIOLA DANA
She Can Be Funny, but Dear
Knows She Isn’t This Time.

THE TOMATO WORM
By FRANK RIDGWAY.

Tomato plants are being literally stripped of their leaves and small branches in many of the gardens in and around Chicago by the tomato worm. In some cases practically all of the leaves have been eaten, leaving the fruit exposed to the hot sun. The tomato worms seem to be hiding picnics in some of the community gardens, and in other rows of plants to another, where they camp until every leaf is destroyed.

This pest is known as the tomato hornworm, or tobacco worm, as it feeds on both plants. The worms are the larvae or young of the large sphinx or hawk moth. They are light green in color and measure from two and a half to four inches in length, with white oblique stripes along the sides. They have a small, pale, pale projection from the posterior end.

The moth produces two broods, and when they mature they begin their destructive work on tomato plants. Gardeners should be constantly watching for them until the tomatoes are gathered. They appear at various times of the year, according to locality.

Their color is so much like that of the plant that the casual observer often fails to notice them. Many times the plants are actually destroyed before the inexperienced gardener discovers the trouble. Hand picking is the most practical way of getting rid of this pest. When feeding they are more easily to be detected. The plants

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HOGS ADVANCE TO NEW RECORD HIGH, \$23.60

Labor Conditions in the
Stockyards Are Still
Unsettled.

TOP PRICES COMPARED

Top prices for native beef cattle, hogs, sheep, and lambs at Chicago follow:

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Lambs.

Score. Tubs. Prints. Cartons.

Good. [80-11.5] .55¢ 55¢-56¢ 56¢-56¢

Fair. [80-11.5] .55¢ 55¢-56¢ 56¢-56¢

PRODUCE TRADE

Peaches were in good supply with 27 cars and in 50 cars on track. Trade was moderate and market unsettled. Watermelons sold readily, with only four fresh cars in and twenty cars on track. Cantaloupes were plentiful with 47 cars in and 96 cars on track. Indiana has 13 cars in. Trade slow and prices steady. Fruits moderately fair in supply and sold moderately owing to the rain.

Cherries in limited quantities were active and prices 4¢ higher on average and 4¢ lower on wtms. At Chicago prices were unchanged, with little doing. Eastern markets firm with a good trade.

WHOLESALE CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES

Chicago—Whole Cen. Phil.

Whole Cen. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc.

83 score. .53¢ 53¢ 53¢

92 score. .53¢ 53¢ 53¢

91 score. .52¢ 52¢ 52¢

90 score. .51¢ 51¢ 51¢

89 score. .50¢ 50¢ 50¢

88 score. .49¢ 49¢ 49¢

87 score. .48¢ 48¢ 48¢

86 score. .47¢ 47¢ 47¢

85 score. .46¢ 46¢ 46¢

84 score. .45¢ 45¢ 45¢

83 score. .44¢ 44¢ 44¢

82 score. .43¢ 43¢ 43¢

81 score. .42¢ 42¢ 42¢

80 score. .41¢ 41¢ 41¢

79 score. .40¢ 40¢ 40¢

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51 score. .12¢ 12¢ 12¢

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WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Girls—Office and Factory.

GIRLS.

100 WANTED FOR LIGHT FACTORY WORK IN A SANITARY KIT UNDERWEAR MILL. GOOD WAGES TO START AND GOOD INCREASES LATER. NO EXPERIENCE NEEDED. WE CAN ALSO USE A NUMBER OF PART TIME WORKERS. RUBENS & MARBLE, 12 N. Market-st.

GIRLS WANTED

In gas mantle factory, 16 years and over; \$12 per wk. to start; rapid advancement; hours, 8:15 to 5:30, 1 p. m. Saturday.

LINDSAY LIGHT COMPANY

161 E. GRAND-AV.

16 to 17 years old. Previous working experience necessary. Permanent positions.

For experienced clerical work. Advertising department. Cool offices. Short hours. Salary \$12 per week.

Bright girls in short gowns quickly advance to positions earning \$14 to \$20 per week.

Ask for Mrs. Holliday.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Canal and Washington-sts.

GIRLS OR WOMEN. Several; light factory work and labelers; well ventilated, clean and congenial working conditions; 1 o'clock Saturdays; good wages to start.

See MRS. KORBECK, 445 W. 39th-st., Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.

GIRLS WANTED. Inexperienced, to pack candy; \$12 to start and splendid opportunity. Good girls can accept some responsibility; \$18 to \$20 per week. Pleasant working conditions.

CURTIS CANDY CO., 3145 N. Halsted-st.

GIRLS—OVER 16, FOR light factory work; good wages; good chance on piece work for higher wages.

SUNBEAM CHEMICAL CO., 2436 W. 15th-st.

GIRLS WANTED to dip bonbons; day or night work. Also short time girls. Steady positions and good pay.

CURTIS CANDY CO., 3145 N. Halsted-st.

LAUNDRY. GIRLS WANTED. Experienced Body Ironers. \$16-\$18 per week.

Also inexperienced girls to learn. Excellent working conditions; clean, light, and airy.

JOHN R. THOMPSON CO., 5th Floor Commissary Bldg., 350 N. Clark-st.

SEVERAL GIRLS—17 TO 19, for general office work and other clerical positions; permanent positions; good salary.

Apply 8:30 to 10 a. m., Supt.'s office, 5th floor.

THE HUB. HENRY C. LYTTON & SONS.

SEVERAL GIRLS—17 TO 20 years old, to work as cashiers and inspectors; experience unnecessary; will pay good salary.

Apply 8:30 to 10 a. m., Supt.'s office, 8th floor.

THE HUB. HENRY C. LYTTON & SONS.

STOCK GIRLS, 16 yrs. old, in wholesale millinery house. Previous experience will help but is not absolutely necessary. \$12 per week.

CHICAGO BAG & TRAVELER, 180 N. Michigan-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED girls to split mica. Standard Mica Co., Room 626, 218 S. Wabash.

HT, CLEAN Good pay. William R. Co., 330 E.

HT ASSEM- good pay. bling work.

YS-14 YRS. good pay. assembling work.

HT CO., 4410

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HT CO., 441

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1919.

TO RENT-FLATS-SOUTH.

6 & 7 RM. APTS.

STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER,

JANITOR SERVICE.

\$50.00 TO \$40.00.

NEAR JACKSON PARK.

BEST TRANSPORTATION.

1/2 Bks. from I. C.

5642-5648 HARPER-AV.

POSSESSION AT ONCE.

A. J. Pardridge & Co.,

Apts.

32 N. State-st. Rand. 343.

TO RENT-FLATS-NORTH.

2844 LAKE VIEW A.V.

Across from Lincoln Park, 2d fl. available

Sept. 1, 9 rms., sun parlor, kitchen, bath, etc.

Washer, laundry, must be seen to be appreciated.

Appt. Ph. Irving 44- or 38-39.

TO RENT-515-54 FINE GROVE-AY. NEW

LARGE. Possess. 2nd fl. 6 rms. 1/2 bath.

Large rooms, 2 tile baths, ivory.

French doors, \$125 and \$130.

A. G. MAHON & CO. Hyde Park 48.

TO RENT-2200 STATE-DRIVE HIGH

grade new apartment, opposite the lake

and Lincoln Park.

1414 First National Bank Bldg.

TO RENT-HIGH CLASS 4 RM. APTS. SUN

parlor; sleeping porch; new bldg. for rent.

Phone, Constance 4116.

TO RENT-FINEST LOCATION IN CITY

3, 4, 5, 6 rm. 1/2 bath, 1st fl. 300 ft. from

parlors; 2 tile baths, ivory.

PUSICK & CO. 1320 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT-HIGH GRADE 6 RM. APT.

Shore Park; first loc. in city.

P. H. Rogers Park 48.

TO RENT-6 HOMES: HOT WATER HEAT,

porch; screen and inclosed rear

porch; small family units; rent \$35.

TO RENT-6 CORNELIA 3 RMS. AND

sun parlor; \$45. 600 ft. 2nd fl.

sun parlor; \$65. See Janitor 1671.

TO RENT-6 CORNELLIA 3 RMS. N.

Clarist. or COCHRAN & MCCLURE 4122.

TO RENT-WE SUBMIT EIGHT 1000

ft. 2nd fl. on North Side for \$100 per

month.

TO RENT-1672 FULLERTON 4 RM.

R. C. GIBSON & CO. 6756 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT-4 B. A. 1000 ft. 2nd fl. to

May 1st. Bonus \$50. Rogers Park 48.

TO RENT-FLATS-NORTHWEST.

TO RENT-5147 N. BENTON-AY.

RENTAL \$5 AND UP.

4 rooms and sun parlor; high class apart.

G. H. GOTTSCHAL & CO. Franklin 2800.

TO RENT-FLATS-WEST.

173-183 N. HICKORY-AY.

\$75-750 PARCELS.

2 rooms, inclosed bldg., dressing closet,

and open porch.

Rents \$40 to \$75.

TO RENT-1000 CORNELLIA 3 CO. Franklin 2800.

TO RENT-10 RM. APT. ALL OUTSIDE

very light; no heat; 1st fl. 3 rms.

strictly modern, rent \$62.50.

TO RENT-5 RMS. WITH WATER HEAT,

bath, sun parlor; \$45.

TO RENT-1501 WARREN-AY. 6 ROOMS.

TO RENT-2000 E. 1507 W. Madison.

TO RENT-FLATS-SUBURBAN.

TO RENT-OVERLOOKING LAKE EVANS-

TO RENT-2nd fl. 7 rooms and large sun-

bath; \$150 per month.

TO RENT-1501 E. 1507 W. Madison.

TO RENT-FURNISHED FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT-1000 ft. 2nd fl. inclosed bldg.,

modern, complete, never used.

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TO RENT-1000 ft. 2nd fl. inclosed bldg.,

AUTOMOBILES-GASOLINE.

PEERLESS

We have two late model Peerless S. Rebuilt, new tires, new paint. These cars have all the appearance of new.

OTHER MAKES.

SIMPLEX WE
WINTON REBUILT
HUDSON PAINT
HARDLER AND
LOCOMOBILE TRIM
HAYNES THESE
MICHILL COME
COLE AND
FORD SEE

USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
2D FLOOR.

Magnetic Motors

230 Michigan-av. Calumet 7110.

6 STUTZES

REARCAT SPEEDSTER, 2 PASS.

REARCAT COUPE, 2 PASS.

SPORT MODEL, 4 PASS.

HARRIS & RODGERS,

1494-26 MICHIGAN-av.

Calumet 2113. Open evenings and Sundays.

AGENTS FOR AUBURN, ELGIN AND MAX.

1919 Eight touring demonstrator.

Elgin touring, summer and winter top.

1917 Maxwell, 18: Chevrolet Baby Grand.

1917 Buick touring, Buick roadster.

1916 Ford roadster, 1617: Paix touring.

1916 Auburn chummy roadster.

1916 Ford roadster and Ford sedan.

4093 Elston-av. Irving 636.

AUTO FINANCE CO.

WE SELL YOU ANY MAKE OF CAR NEW

OR USED, OR PURCHASE SAME FROM

ANY USED CAR DEALER.

EAS PAYMENT PLAN.

ALSO ADVANCE MONEY ON YOUR CAR.

TAKES YOUR CAR AS SECURITY AND GIVE

EXTENDED TIME FOR PAYMENTS

232 S. MICHIGAN-av. HARRISON 772.

FORDS! FORDS!

20 Used Ford Cars, Touring.

Roadster, Coupe, and Sedan.

In good condition.

Must be paid in cash.

BUENA MOTOR SALES,

5092 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE AND CHEVRO-

LET AGENCY.

Orders now accepted for 1920. All models.

2040 Lincoln-av. Lake View 8270.

VELIE 5 PASS. TOURING.

Stream line body. Painted Cadillac blue.

Shock absorbers, cutout bumpers, generator,

steering wheel, new front and rear fenders.

new: \$450 if taken at once. 2035 Hancock-av. Mr. Armistead, Ask for Mr. Hartland.

SPECIAL SPEEDSTER, \$375.

1918 Ford model T, sedan, body, top, fenders,

and front and rear fenders.

2 Dodge, Buick, others. Oakland 937.

2040 Lincoln-av. Lake View 8270.

VOLKSWAGEN 5 PASS. TOURING.

Shock absorbers, cutout bumpers, generator,

steering wheel, new front and rear fenders.

new: \$450 if taken at once. 2035 Hancock-av. Mr. Armistead, Ask for Mr. Hartland.

WILLIS-Knight Town Car.

This car is in excellent cond.; all road

tires and paint fine. \$1,175. SIMPLE CO.

WILLIS-Knight 1918. 1918 CADILLAC.

FRANKLIN. 1918 Cadillac 1918 Packard etc.

SNOW,

1420 Michigan-av. Cal 865.

1918 TOURING 5 PASS. TOURING.

Interior: 5 door, leather, wood, etc.

Terms and conditions: \$1,400.

1918 OVERLAND 5 PASS. TOURING.

New: \$450. Rebuilt, new tires, new top.

1918 WINTON 33, \$2,850.

Much, perfect, newly painted: must be

seen to be appreciated. A. W. Johnston.

V. 4262.

1917 Chevrolet 490.

Standard Dayton 60.

4340 Kenwood-av. Blackstone 60.

MICHILL MOTOR CO. 1918 CADILLAC.

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